

INTERNATIONAL

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Established 1887

Austria	6 S	Libya	9 P
Belgium	10 S	Luxembourg	12 P
Denmark	12 S	Netherlands	12 P
France	12 S	Norway	12 P
Germany	12 S	Portugal	12 P
Greece	12 S	Spain	12 P
Ireland	12 S	Sweden	12 P
Italy	12 S	Switzerland	12 P
Japan	12 S	Turkey	12 P
Lebanon	12 S	U.S. Military	12 P
		Yugoslavia	12 P

Power Fails Briefly Apollo Heads for Moon As Storm Sweeps Cape

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Three American astronauts hurtled off today for man's second landing on the moon.

Following the trail blazed by Apollo-11 in July, the Apollo-12 astronauts, Comdr. Charles (Pete) Conrad Jr., Comdr. Richard F. Gordon Jr. and Lt. Comdr. Alan L. Bean blasted out of earth orbit and toward the moon at 1009 GMT.

Their 10-day mission was almost entirely scientific. As Comdr. Conrad put it: "This is the opener of the next generation. The name of the game in Apollo-12 is lunar surface exploration."

The men of Apollo-11 were pioneers, proving that the space flight could be done by man. The men of Apollo-12 are explorers, beginning the scientific investigation of the moon's surface.

2 Tense Moments
Twice before the giant Saturn-5 rocket exploded into life it seemed as if Apollo-12 wouldn't even get off the ground today.

First, leaking insulation around a super-cold tank of liquid hydrogen forced top-speed replacement of the whole tank. Then a sudden thunderstorm whirled over pad 39A at Cape Kennedy, Fla., threatening a last-minute delay.

But exactly on schedule—at 1622 GMT, just as the storm center moved fully over the Cape-Apollo's five gigantic booster engines thundered and the incredible machine lifted ponderously into the overcast sky.

"This baby is really going," Comdr. Conrad, who is flight commander, reported. Then came a moment of drama.

There was a flash of light and electrical power systems aboard the spacecraft failed for an instant. Apparently, the craft was struck by lightning. The flight was not affected, although the spacecraft guidance system was interrupted and had to be re-set during the first earth orbit.

The crisis was the most anxious first few minutes of flight in America's manned space program.

President Nixon, his wife, Pat, their daughter, Tricia, and Vice-President and Mrs. Spiro T. Agnew were among the estimated half-million persons who watched the lift-off.

The President watched the event from a viewing area about 3 1/4 miles from the launch pad. Mr. Nixon was the first chief executive to witness a manned spacecraft launching.

Of the three astronauts, Comdr. Conrad, 39, and Comdr. Gordon, 40, are space veterans. Comdr. Bean, 37, is making his first flight. The men made navigational checks and per-

formed other chores during their first 1 1/2 orbits of the earth.

Then, over a point near the Equator in mid-Pacific, the big third-stage rocket spurred fire and boosted them to escape

velocity, 24,150 miles an hour. This pulled them free from earth's grasp and sent them toward the moon.

The spacecraft broke away from earth's gravity at 1908 GMT.

"The burn was perfect," mission control told the astronauts. "We're on the way," Comdr. Conrad replied.

With everything working well, the astronauts triggered the (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)



ZERO HOUR—Observers at the press site 3 1/2 miles away watch as Apollo-12 blasts away from the launching pad. The time on the clock in the foreground is at zero.

Nixon's 1st Launch 'Spectacular'

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Nov. 14 (UPI).—President Nixon, watching his first manned space shot here, leaped to his feet and stared in awe today as Apollo-12 roared into space on a ten-day moon exploration mission.

"Spectacular!" he shouted, grinning, cheering and clapping his hands along with Mrs. Nixon, daughter Tricia and hundreds of others jammed into bleachers at a VIP viewing area about three-and-one-half miles away from the launch pad.

With dozens of children surrounding him chanting the last few seconds of the countdown, Mr. Nixon was noticeably tense as he gazed at the spacecraft through a heavy haze and a light rain. However, when Apollo-12 lifted off and the thunder pealed, he broke into a wide grin.

"There's nothing like feeling it, seeing it and being here," Mr. Nixon said.

He confessed that he had a few "apprehensive moments" when lightning flashed across the gray sky just before launch, and later he jumped up from his seat with a worried look on his face when lightning appeared moments after lift-off but he was assured that everything was all right by Dr. Thomas O. Palmer, director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Mr. Nixon arrived at nearby Patrick Air Force Base less than an hour before the launch, and quickly hustled his family and guests to a helicopter for the short flight to the viewing area.

After the launch, he visited the space center's firing room, where he told workers: "America is first in space and we are going forward."

"We don't say that in any jingoistic way. We say it because as Americans we want to give the people of this country, particularly our young people,

the feeling that here is an area that we can concentrate on for a positive goal, concentrate and be proud of being Americans—be proud of what we have accomplished, not only for ourselves but for future generations and for the whole world."

Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, who also viewed the launch, toured the firing room with Mr. Nixon.

Did Lightning Hit Apollo? The Experts Aren't Sure

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Nov. 14 (UPI).—Was the giant Apollo-12 rocket—an enormous lightning rod if ever there was one—struck by a bolt of lightning during its lift-off today?

Apparently no one knows for sure.

Comdr. Charles (Pete) Conrad Jr. reported to ground controllers: "I think we got hit by lightning."

He gave this as the explanation for a brief interruption in Apollo's electrical distribution system during the first few moments of flight.

Ground controllers said only that "it was speculated" that the power loss was caused by lightning. It noted that guidance of the huge rocket was not affected by the brief power loss.

"Your theory and your idea that it was probably lightning that did it—that looks like about the best theory," mission control at Houston told the astronauts. "With that in mind, the sequence of events is explainable."

But then Comdr. Conrad responded: "I guess the other thing that we were thinking about, maybe not lightning so much, just unstable air. We were a pretty big piece of static electricity builder-up going through there, so we might have just discharged ourselves."

"Fete, that's exactly the theory that people are thinking down here," Houston responded.

Hours later, after checking all available data, space agency officials tended to rule out the lightning-bolt theory.

They said that there were no indications of lightning within 30 miles of the launch pad.

System Based on Hate

Solzhenitsyn, in Russia, Blasts Regime

MOSCOW, Nov. 14.—In passionate language seldom heard in this country, the famed writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn has branded the Soviet Union as a severely sick society overriden by hatred and injustice.

The 51-year-old author's devastating attack came in response to his recent expulsion from the Soviet Writers' Union. His remarks were contained in an open letter to the union's Russian Federation branch.

The letter, sent Wednesday, was circulated by friends of Mr. Solzhenitsyn, Russia's best known contemporary novelist. Excerpts from this remarkable document follow:

"An enemy is listening... Eternal and permanent enemies—that's your motto—the comfortable basis for your jobs and your existence."

"What would you do without enemies? You couldn't possibly live without enemies. Your sterile



A. Solzhenitsyn

were transformed into drowning mankind, then into whose nose would you stuff the 'class struggle'?"

"All the same it is time to remember that we belong first of all to mankind. Mankind has separated itself from the animal world by thought and speech. Men naturally have to be free. But if they are suppressed, we become again animals."

"Free speech, honest and complete free speech—that is the first condition of health in any society, and of ours also. And he who does not want free speech for our country is indifferent to the motherland, thinks only of his own narrow self-interest. He who does not want free speech for the motherland does not wish to cleanse it of sicknesses, but to drive them inside so that they rot there."

The long-suffering writer charged his accusers with expelling him contrary to the union's statutes: "Shamelessly trampling your own (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



IN THE PARK—An estimated 2,000 demonstrators lie down in Sheep Meadow in New York's Central Park as a bugler plays taps. It was gray and rainy. Many participants used papers and blankets for protection.

War Protest Is Solemn, Peaceful

Robert Siner

TON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—United States hundreds of Americans ignored snow today to their opposition to Vietnam.

There was no violence, despite predictions by the administration, as the four-mile line of marchers, stretching from the gates of Arlington National Cemetery to the Capitol, obeyed all orders from police and their own marshals even to waiting at traffic signals.

The march started at 6 p.m. last evening, led by the widow of a Navy lieutenant killed in the war, to the beat of muffled drums. The march will end at dawn

tomorrow. When it ends about 45,000 demonstrators, old and young, will have made the 2 1/2-hour march, each carrying a placard with the name of an American killed in Vietnam. The American death toll in Vietnam is now almost 40,000.

Commentators Hostile Now Accuses TV Networks Bias, Citing Nixon Speech

By E. W. Kenworthy

TON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Two weeks ago over the American

ent Spiro T. Agnew television networks permitting producers to justify his failures to anyone who will listen, and "the networks have shown themselves willing to give him all the time he desires."



Vice-President Agnew

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Agnew virtually challenged the networks to carry his speech nationally. He said that every elected leader depended on the television media and yet "whether what I

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Cooperation With 'Big Minh' Possible, Vietnam Reds Say

By Henry Gimiger

PARIS, Nov. 14 (UPI).—The Foreign Press Association. She

impresario her listeners with her lack of hostility to the general, often called "Big Minh," who led the coup against President Ngo Dinh Diem in 1955 and is believed to enjoy wide popularity.

In contrast to her invective against the present Saigon government as "dictatorial, corrupt and bellicose," Mrs. Binh avoided any words that might look like criticism of Gen. Minh. When asked about the general's proposal for a referendum to test support for the present government, she said that it was not part of the program presented by the National Liberation Front but added that the front would not oppose the proposal if this is what the city populations wanted.

Mrs. Binh, who expressed her thanks for support of anti-war groups in the United States and elsewhere, spoke in a city grown suddenly tense at the prospect of clashes here because of the Vietnam war. Various French leftist groups indicated they would defy a ban on street demonstrations tomorrow and go through with a march to support the moratorium in the United States.

Mrs. Binh tactfully avoided direct reference to French leftist support for her cause as she thanked "all our friends who fight courageously" for peace in Vietnam. She also halted recent statements of Gen. Minh as saying that large parts of the population in Saigon are opposed to the present government.

Hanoi Envoys in Rome

ROME, Nov. 14 (AP).—A three-man delegation of North Vietnamese participants in the Paris peace talks flew here tonight for an Italian demonstration tomorrow against the Vietnam war.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and head of the Viet Cong (National Liberation Front) delegation at the peace talks here, said that if Gen. Minh became head of a peace cabinet, "we are ready to begin conversations with him."

Mrs. Binh, a slight, soft-spoken woman, addressed a meeting of the

did not say what the were. Negotiations

of the table took the end of the bomb

Vietnam, Nov. 1, re completed in mid-

said that Mr. Harri-

had commented on

out's Vietnam speech

French Round Up Leftists

Americans in Europe Stage Own Vietnam War Protests

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Dozens of young French leftists were rounded up in dawn raids today as the police tried to stop a day of anti-Vietnam war protests before they started.

In all, close to a hundred protesters or potential protesters were picked up today. The government had banned demonstrations connected with the Vietnam war on the ground that they would not be appropriate in the city that is host to the peace talks.

The ban did not stop a hundred or so American protesters from meeting at the U.S. Embassy. They were met at the gates by embassy marines in civilian clothes who let only ten at a time onto the grounds.

At least 200 French police ringed the embassy and hauled off 18 demonstrators, several of whom were roughed up in the process. Twenty-five of the demonstrators had been on a hunger strike since yesterday.

The demonstrators, who brought anti-war petitions to present to Ambassador Sargent Shriver, never saw Mr. Shriver, who was away from the embassy all afternoon. They presented two petitions to embassy personnel, including a petition protesting the embassy's refusal to allow them to demonstrate.

The demonstrators objected to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Despite Reprisal Fears

Captain Gets GI Signatures In Vietnam on Anti-War Plea

By James P. Sterba

LONG BINH, South Vietnam, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Capt. Allan J. Goldstein got up yesterday morning, put on his fatigues, attached a black armband to his right sleeve with two rubber bands as a symbol of his support for the Vietnam war moratorium, and went to work.

Saigon Planes Bomb Their Own Troops

SAIGON, Nov. 14 (UPI)—South Vietnamese pilots bombed their own ground troops by mistake during a Cambodian border battle today, killing 20 men and wounding 56 seriously.

Field reports said dozens of other South Vietnamese troops suffered minor wounds in a North Vietnamese ground attack that broke the defenses of Bu Prang camp, a mile from Cambodia.

At least 93 of the attackers were reported killed in the fighting as they routed the South Vietnamese from the outpost and scattered them across the jungle hills under rainy skies.

Reports from the battle scene said the accidental bombing occurred about noon when the ceiling had dropped to 300 feet. The pilots roared in thinking they were bombing the North Vietnamese but hit their own troops instead.

The South Vietnamese battalion regrouped after several hours of battling and drove off the attackers.

Copters Under Fire

American helicopters ferrying wounded men out of the Bu Prang outpost came under heavy North Vietnamese ground fire, but no helicopter was reported down.

Another action was reported around the nearby Duc Lap outpost about seven miles southwest of Bu Prang. The one-hour fight resulted in "very light" government casualties, with North Vietnamese losses unknown, a military spokesman said.

American B-52 bombers striking before dawn dropped at least 180 tons of bombs on Viet Cong and North Vietnamese concentrations threatening Duc Lap, military spokesmen said.

The Stratofortresses unloaded their bombs in two missions over jungled highlands seven and eight miles northeast of Duc Lap, which is 12 miles northeast of Saigon.

The raids followed reports from South Vietnamese military sources that North Vietnamese tanks were positioned across the border from Duc Lap and its outposts of Bu Prang. The sources said the North Vietnamese troops might have as many as 30 tanks.

Ground fighting in South Vietnam slackened late yesterday and early today, communiqués reported. The lower activity followed an assault by a North Vietnamese battalion on an American position near the Demilitarized Zone early yesterday, that killed 16 U.S. soldiers and wounded 60 others.

Americans in Europe Stage Own Vietnam War Protests

(Continued from Page 1)

Release of the Americans picked up today.

Included in this morning's roundup of French leftists were Michèle Krivine, the wife of Alain Krivine, the Trotskyite candidate in the last French presidential elections. Several other leaders of leftist fringe groups were called in. The police said they wanted to determine if leftist groups that had been banned by the government had regrouped.

Heavy police guards surrounded almost all American property today, including banks, airlines offices and newspaper offices. The only attacks reported came against the South Vietnamese Consulate, which was stoned by youths who overpowered two police guards.

Anti-Vietnam war protests were also reported in the following cities: MADRID—U.S. Embassy officials said they received an anonymous phone call warning that a truck of explosives would try to enter the embassy parking lot as part of protests going on there. In the afternoon, 100 protesters marched around the parking lot in a long circle chanting "No more war."

A local moratorium committee of American citizens presented Ambassador Robert C. Hill with a petition signed by 300 persons.

BERLIN—Fifty Americans marched in downtown West Berlin today. The police said there were no incidents as the placard-bearing group marched from the Free University to the American mission in Clay Alley.

An anti-war group said it would douse a dog with napalm and set it off at noon Saturday in front of Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church. A spokesman said public indignation over the dog's torment would provide contrast to the lack of it over U.S. actions in Vietnam.

COPENHAGEN—Thousands of students at the universities of Copenhagen and Aarhus today discussed classes and attended demonstrations in support of Vietnam moratorium demonstrations in the United States.

A three-man delegation of North Vietnamese participants in the Paris peace talks flew into Rome tonight for an Italian demonstration tomorrow against the Vietnam war.

AMSTERDAM—Some 3,000 demonstrators took part in a march today against American involvement in the Vietnam war here today. The demonstrators carried banners against the U.S. Vietnam policies and called President Nixon a "murderer."

DAR ES SALAAM—American residents, including some foreign aid workers, participated in a silent demonstration in front of the offices of the U.S. Information Service today.

CHURCH RUMMAGE SALE
PARIS, Nov. 14.—The American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay, will hold a fall rummage sale tomorrow, Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.



STEPPING OFF—Two men beating muffled drums lead marchers from Arlington.

The Vibrations Are Great

Washington Draws Protest Groups Together

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI)—At the old headquarters for the New Mobilization Movement, the slowest, the skirts the shortest, the hair the longest, the heads the gaudiest in town, it is Berkeley East and Woodstock South, the final coming together of all the diverse threads that form the student protest movement.

"The vibrations are great," said a young man who had just arrived from Penn State. "You can just sense it, you can feel it."

His companion, Cynthia Taylor, 19, also of Penn State, nodded quietly. "There's a whole movement, a whole movement, it's difficult to get them to sign because of fear. Anybody here can be shipped out to the field. And everybody here is frightened about getting sent away from secure Long Binh to the field where you can get killed."

He also talked of subtle coercion. A friend told him a man from the Army's Criminal Investigation Department had been around asking questions about him. There are also numerous regulations.

Capt. Goldstein said that Army lawyers have told him that it is illegal to organize demonstrations. He said his rank to order people to sign, circulate petitions or make any statement about an elected official.

"What I can do is speak as an individual to another individual," he said. "It is interesting that the commanders of reserve units back home can issue 'freedom packs' on how to be in favor of the war and yet we can't organize a protest against the war."

Other demonstrations were planned throughout Germany Saturday, including Cologne, Munich and Hamburg. The police banned a planned demonstration in Frankfurt Saturday for "security reasons."

LONDON—American war protesters supported by British sympathizers are planning a memorial march tomorrow in Grosvenor Square, where the American Embassy is situated.

VIENNA—Some 1,000 students marched under American and Viet Cong flags through the city's main streets in support of the war moratorium. The students with American flags came from Stanford University's Vienna campus and the Institute of American Studies. They gathered later for a mass rally outside St. Stephen's Cathedral.

ROME—Youth groups of the Communist and Socialist parties scheduled a march through the center of Rome tomorrow. Organizers said demonstrations would hit every provincial capital in the nation.

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As David Hawk, one of the young coordinators of the protest, says, there are radical reformers and radical revolutionaries, there are Maoists and Trotskyites, self-styled crazies and "mad dogs." No matter how they differ, they are working together, if not always well.

If their self-conscious terminology and seemingly implicit belief in their personal superiority causes older lips to sneer at times, they hold to one belief—in themselves.

They are, they remind you, veterans: McCarthy veterans, Chicago veterans, Pentagon protest veterans. And this, they will add, is their war.

"It's our friends that are dying," said Albert Wynn, 22, of Philadelphia. "They're the ones that are being sucked into a machine they don't believe in. They don't believe in the draft. They don't believe in Vietnam, but they have to go."

For this demonstration, the leaders and volunteers exist in an atmosphere of controlled chaos. Inside the old office building on Vermont Avenue N.W., where they occupy four floors, the corridors are filled with young men and women in varied dress, the walls are covered with posters, both serious and silly, with personal messages and admonitions. "Get your M.A.D. assignments here," reads one sign. It appears above a photograph of a naked couple embracing on a beach. The floors are littered with debris, empty coffee cups and paper, stacks of mimeograph machines.

Everywhere there are new encounters taking place side-by-side with old renewals. "Didn't I see you in San Francisco at the McCarthy rally?" one youth asks another.

"You're from Miami? Oh, really? Do you know Frank in that sandwich shop? You do? Oh, wow!" exclaims a young blonde in blanket, beads, and belittlements to a young man in an old Army fatigue jacket, with a pack on his back.

Over by the stairs came the remark: "I really feel everybody here is part of a real community."

War Protest in U.S. Staged Solemnly and Peacefully

(Continued from Page 1)

marshals were able to convince the demonstrators to leave and most returned to the Mall.

Despite the lack of violence, troops began moving into federal buildings to take up stations for the first time since World War II. A Defense Department spokesman said that about 300 Marines were placed on duty at the Capitol.

He said that troops were also sent to the Justice Department and to Internal Revenue.

Earlier the New Mobilization Committee, one of the principal organizers of the protest, said that the critical shortage of housing had eased somewhat at more churches and schools opened up facilities for the demonstrators.

In addition, 15 District movie theaters announced they would show all-night movies until 8 a.m. Saturday. For the price of one admission a person can stay warm all night and see the show as well. Temperatures in the low 20s were expected tonight.

Early this afternoon, President Nixon flew back to Washington from Cape Kennedy, where he watched the launching of Apollo 12. Mr. Nixon plans to spend the weekend in the White House.

A White House spokesman said today that after 8 a.m. tomorrow no one would be allowed within a block of the presidential mansion without a pass.

Many of the marchers who filed quietly by the White House bore placards with the names of relatives killed in the war.

One of the marchers, Dr. Edward M. Clark, a Kansas minister, carried a placard bearing the name of his only son. Another marcher, a woman, carried two placards, one with the name of her son and another with the name of her nephew, killed within two months in Vietnam.

While the nation's capital was the focus of the anti-war activities, protests, vigils and teach-ins took place across the United States.

In New York, thousands of people in Central Park listened to a bugler play taps and released 10,000 black balloons, one for each American killed in Vietnam since President Nixon took office.

Attendance at city high schools was 50 percent below normal and City College students were permitted to skip class as a matter of conscience.

In San Francisco, anti-war demonstrators throughout the American West poured into the city for a peace march and rally here tomorrow likely to eclipse all previous Pacific Coast protests against the Vietnam war.

March organizers forecast that up to 250,000 people would join the demonstration, held by the New Mobilization Committee as a twin to the Washington march.

"We are certain of the most massive turnout this area has ever seen. This whole city will come alive with protest," attorney Ter-

ence Hallinan, a chief organizer, said.

But though demonstrators are expected from states as distant as Kansas and New Mexico, the police do not believe the crowd will exceed 60,000.

In Portland, Ore., 300 protesters tried to shut down the armed forces induction center. But employees opened it up at 5 a.m. and locked the doors. The crowd padded the doors from the outside, but a spokesman at the center said it made no difference, because no inductions were scheduled for today.

A 14-inch gong was sounded each five seconds in Tulsa, Okla., as members of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee gathered in the civic center in subfreezing weather. The gong was to be rung once for each of the Americans dead in Vietnam.

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Nov. 14.—The extent to which the public's views on the Vietnam war have changed over the last two years is dramatically seen in the shift from the "hawk" to "dove" position since 1967.

Hawks outnumbered doves in a Dec. 1967 survey, 52 percent to 35 percent, with 13 percent uncommitted. In the latest Gallup survey, conducted in early November, almost the exact reverse is true: doves outnumbered hawks 55 percent to 31 percent, with 14 percent uncommitted.

The terms "hawk" and "dove" are, of course, relative ones and take on new meaning at each stage of the war.

A "hawk" was defined in both surveys as a person who wants to step up our military effort in Vietnam and a "dove" as a person who wants to reduce our military effort in Vietnam. Persons who favor immediate and total withdrawal of troops account for approximately half of the dove group, according to the most recent surveys on the subject.

Oct. 31-Nov. 5 Survey

The latest findings were recorded in a survey conducted Oct. 31 through Nov. 5, with the bulk of the interviewing done on Saturday, Nov. 1, and Sunday, Nov. 2. A total of 1,562 adults were interviewed in person in more than 300 places across the country. This question was asked:

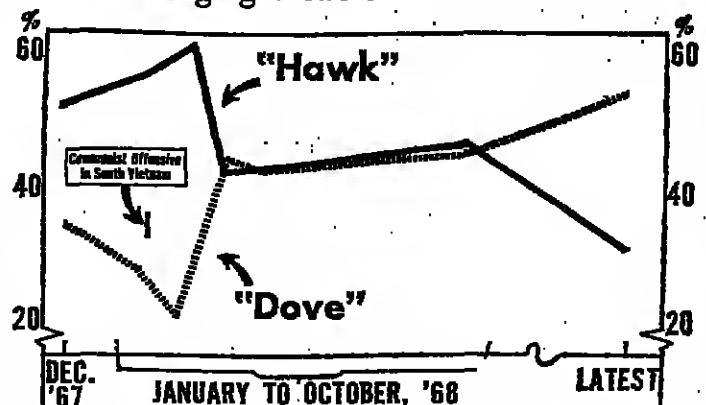
People are called hawks if they want to step up our military effort in Vietnam. They are called doves if they want to reduce our military effort in Vietnam. How would you describe yourself—as a hawk or a dove?

National 31 55 14
Sex:
Men 39 48 12
Women 23 63 14

Gallup Poll

Doves on Vietnam Now Outnumber Hawks

Changing Views on Vietnam War



Here are the results, based on the first 1,364 returns, and those from the survey in December, 1967, when the question was first asked:

Education:
College 29 56 15
High school 33 53 14
Grade school 28 59 12

Region:
East 25 60 15
Midwest 39 58 12
South 35 50 12
West 33 49 18

Politics:
Republicans 35 53 12
Democrats 29 59 12
Independents 31 52 17

Age:
21-29 years 29 58 13
30-39 years 34 51 15
40 and over 29 57 14

The major turning point in hawk sentiment came shortly after the Tet offensive in late January of 1968.

In early January of that year, before the offensive which laid waste large sections of major cities in South Vietnam, left thousands homeless and took many lives, hawks outnumbered doves by a 56 to 35 percent ratio. A March, 1968, survey, following the offensive, showed hawks and doves at equal strength. Since that time the hawk position has never regained its former appeal.

2 Cite Issue of 'Subservience' to Power

3 TV Network Heads Reject Agnew V

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (UPI)—The television networks reacted quickly and sharply last night to Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's assertion that the news coverage of national policy on the Vietnam war and other sensitive matters was parochial, biased and monopolistic.

The presidents of the three networks, who had received advance texts of the Vice-President's address early in the afternoon, all issued answering statements before they issued Mr. Agnew's discourse.

"It is regrettable that the Vice-President of the United States would deny to television freedom of the press," said Julian Goodman, president of the National Broadcasting Company.

"Subservient to Authority" "Evidently," Mr. Goodman said, "he would prefer a different kind of television reporting—one that would be subservient to whatever political group was in authority at the time."

Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, said Mr. Agnew had made "an unprecedented attempt to intimidate a news medium." He noted that broadcasting stations need a license issued by the federal government to function.

"The performance of ABC news has always been, and will continue to be, fair and objective," said Leonard H. Goldenson, president of the American Broadcasting Companies. "We will continue to report the news accurately and fully, confident in the ultimate judgment of the American public."

CBS broadcast the statements of all three network officials as an addendum to Mr. Agnew's attack. NBC issued its statement to the press and also broadcast it on its 11 p.m. news show. ABC, whose statement was by far the mildest of the three, contented itself with a press release. The statement was not broadcast.

"An Appeal to Prejudice" The statement by Mr. Goodman of NBC also said in part: "Vice-President Agnew's attack on television news is an appeal to prejudice. More importantly, Mr. Agnew uses the influence of his high office to criticize the way a government-licensed news medium covers the activities of government itself. Any fair-minded viewer knows that the television networks are not devoted to putting across a single point of view but present all significant views on issues of importance."

"Those who might feel momentary agreement with his remarks should think carefully whether that kind of television news [subservient to authority] is what they want."

Mr. Stanton of CBS, noting that public opinion polls have frequently indicated that the public has greater confidence in television news than in that of any other medium, also said:

"Our newsmen have many times earned commendations for their enterprise and for their adherence to the highest professional standards. Since human beings are not infallible, there are bound to be occasions when their judgment is questioned. Whatever their deficiencies, however, they are minor compared to those of a press which is subservient to the executive power of government."

Thousands of Viewers Respond Vigorously

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Thousands of Americans tonight accepted Mr. Agnew's invitation to vent their views on the television networks' handling of the news.

In phone calls to the networks and to many newspapers, that began just after the Vice-President's speech was broadcast, Mr. Agnew's remarks were both vigorously defended and vehemently denounced.

Overall, there was no reliable tally of how many callers were on each side, but there was no doubt from the emotional quality of many of the responses, that Mr. Agnew's speech had touched a sensitive nerve in the American people.

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Agnew Accuses TV Net Of Bias, Citing Nixon Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

have said to you tonight will be heard and seen at all by the nation is not my decision; it is not your decision; it is their decision. The networks accepted the challenge. They all carried the speech live.

In recent weeks, Mr. Agnew has drawn fire and praise for his pungency of language as he has characterized Vietnam war critics as "an effete corps of impudent snobs," and described demonstrations against the war as "a carnival in the streets."

In an interview in the current issue of U.S. News and World Report, Mr. Agnew sharply criticized the press, saying that he sometimes thought those writing for the papers, especially the "big-city, liberal media," were "about the most superficial thinkers I've ever seen."

But these epithets were regarded as mild compared to the language he unleashed last night against television news programs.

The American people, Mr. Agnew said, would be right in refusing to tolerate in government the kind of concentration of power that has been allowed in the hands of a tiny and closed fraternity of privileged men, elected by no one, and

enjoying a monopoly and licensed by government. He said he was "a particular example of what he called 'self-censorship,'" he cited the "Mr. Nixon's speech" two weeks ago.

The majority of the voters, he said, express what he had to say, "obvious that their made up in advance."

Expanding his criticism also, Mr. Agnew said, "To guarantee in the President's plea I unity would be challenge network trotted out Ayman (former ambassador) and until recently U.S. peace delegation in the ocean."

When then President Mr. Agnew said, "Mr. Thieu government as I active; he criticized the speech for various del twice issued a call for Foreign Relations Co. debate Vietnam once stated, his belief that Cong or North Vietnam, really want a military of South Vietnam."

There has been much on here on whether "ent encouraged, or a cent speeches. There were some in Agnew to play the 'spear' as Mr. Nixon in the early years of hower administration. others who believed I acted on his own."

But there seemed lit that in his attack on Mr. Agnew was speaki sentiments of the Wh. Several White House of made no secret of the way at least on handled the comment President's speech.

Time Gags On Agnew Cover

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP).—A Time magazine spokesman said today that due "strictly to a production error" about 300,000 copies of its Nov. 14 issue were sent to subscribers with the mailing labels glued over the mouth of Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, depicted in caricature on the cover.

The spokesman said the error was made in the magazine's Atlanta plant. Time has eight production plants which mail approximately four million copies of the magazine every week, he said.

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Corks Pop, Menuhin Plays As Prince Charles Turns 21

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Nov. 14 (NYT).—The Prince of Wales celebrated his 21st birthday at Buckingham Palace tonight with a concert of string music, a black-tie buffet supper for 400 and discotheque dancing.

Champagne corks popped in the Blue Room as Prince Charles and his parents, Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh, greeted King Constantine and Princess Irene of Greece, King Olav of Norway, the Prince and Princess of Liechtenstein, Prime Minister and Mrs. Harold Wilson and hundreds of the prince's personal friends.

The future king thus followed, in his fashion, the British custom of a party at 21 to celebrate his coming of age.

The prince's entitlement at 21 is of a different character, namely, \$528,000 in annual income from the lands and London property held by the Duchy of Cornwall. However, the prince has announced he will give half of the money to the nation.

Since he has received \$73,000



Prince Charles

to Yehudi Menuhin, the violinist, his Festival Orchestra of 32 string players, and Maurice Gendron, the cellist, to play at his birthday party.

France Will Change Fuels For Reactors

Natural Uranium Proves Uneconomic

PARIS, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—The government today announced a reorganization of its nuclear energy program. A statement issued by President Georges Pompidou's office said that from next year France would concentrate on enriched uranium-fuel nuclear-power stations similar to those developed in the United States.

This is a change from the policy, followed since 1950 and backed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle when he was president, for more costly graphite gas reactors using natural uranium.

A number of these reactors have already been linked to the national electricity grid, but, according to experts, have proved to be uneconomical and unreliable.

The French Electricity Board has been pressing for a change to the American system for some months. Mr. Pompidou's statement, issued after a restricted cabinet session on the nuclear power problem, said research on the natural-uranium system would be continued.

However, the statement said that from 1970 the French Electricity Board would launch a diversification program involving several high-capacity power stations using enriched uranium as fuel.

The statement stressed that the government would make an increased effort to rebuild and reorganize the atomic-energy industry to make French industry more competitive.

This appeared to confirm the worst fears of France's 31,000 nuclear workers, who are already facing 2,500 layoffs next year following an austerity budget cut in credits for research.

The unions have called a 24-hour strike for Monday, but some workers struck today.

The reorganization announced today only affects France's program for nuclear-power production. It will have no repercussions on military plans for building hydrogen bombs and nuclear-powered submarines, official sources said.



DON'T MAKE WAVES—After ten days of rain in New England, this Boston citizen used pails to get from one side of a parking lot to the other while keeping dry.

Al Ahram Charges Israelis Joined U.S.-U.K. Naval Games

CAIRO, Nov. 14 (NYT).—An charge was made here today that Israeli naval and Air Force units took part secretly in joint U.S. and British maneuvers in the Eastern Mediterranean late last month.

The accusation was printed in the semi-official Al Ahram newspaper. At the same time, the paper's editor, Mohamed Elzein, denounced the latest U.S. peace plan for the Middle East as a "trap" intended to weaken Arab solidarity and induce the Egyptians to drop out of the struggle against Israel.

U.S. Denies Charge

In Washington, the Defense Department denied a report from Cairo that Israeli Navy and Air Force units participated in joint Anglo-American naval maneuvers in the eastern Mediterranean in October, the Associated Press reported.

The State Department went a step further than the Defense Department and, in addition to denying the Al Ahram accusation, said that the United States of having attempted to block an Arab summit conference.

[State Department Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey said the story and editorial "fit into the pattern of distortions which we find emanating from Cairo all too frequently.]

The Mediterranean maneuvers, according to Al Ahram, were carried out from Oct. 19 to 24. The Israeli military units taking part, it was said, were under orders to maintain radio silence to avoid interception and detection of their participation.

The purpose of the exercises, Al Ahram said, was to train the Israeli, U.S. and British Air Forces in attacks on naval vessels.

Timing of Offer

In his Friday column, Mr. Heykal charged that the latest Amer-

Allies Wary of Red Missiles French Reportedly 'Furious' Over Start of SALT Talks

By Drew Middleton

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14 (NYT).—The French government is "furious" over the start on Monday in Helsinki of strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) between the Soviet Union and the United States, qualified sources said today.

Among Western European powers the French attitude was the sharpest. Not content with the sharp rebuff in London and Bonn over the inclusion in the talks of the 700 medium range ballistic missiles (MRBMs) aimed from the Soviet Union at key military targets in Western Europe.

The official French line, sources said, is to halt the talks as an initiative for disarmament and peace. Unofficially, it was emphasized that "we and the Chinese," also a nuclear nation, do not want the Americans and Russians settling arms programs alone.

The French expect to hear little from Washington about the progress of the talks and they think taking will be told even less by Moscow. The reports on the progress of the talks to the North Atlantic Council, promised by the United States, were characterized in Paris as "a sham."

Although there is a general disposition to welcome the start of the talks, an undercurrent of uneasiness exists in the governments of other major allies on the issue of the Soviet MRBMs.

West Germany, for example, opposes any agreement between the two powers that, in the words of Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt, would leave "everything the way it is, including the 700 Soviet MRBMs."

The British government, clearly willing to trust Washington to provide adequate information on the talks, also has its reservations about the Soviet missiles. If they are to be included in the talks, the British will be satisfied if they are not, then the British expect pressures to mount in Europe for the creation of an independent European deterrent based on existing French and British nuclear forces, primarily the British Polaris armed nuclear submarines.

Missile Sites

The missiles in question, although generally termed medium range, are actually of two types. One is the liquid-fueled MRBM Scud with a range of 1,100 miles. The other is the intermediate range ballistic missile Ss-3, with a range of 2,100 miles, which also is liquid-fueled.

These missiles may eventually be superseded by the solid-fueled mobile Scamp. The names given the missiles are those in the North Atlantic military glossary.

The 700 missiles are stationed near the Soviet southern and eastern frontiers of the Soviet Union, the majority being in West Russia. These are believed to cover major airfields, ports, depots and railroad marshaling yards throughout Western Europe.

The future of this formidable missile array clouds the general welcome of European governments to the SALT talks. In addition to that point, some doubts exist about the future balance between the Soviet and U.S. nuclear deterrents.

There are two categories of factors which one must keep sepa-

UN Units Sco Policy of Port And South A

UNITED NATIONS, N. 14 (UPI).—The General Assembly's Special Political Committee today voted 93 to 0 to recommend that the United Nations should take steps to force the South African government to accept its policy of apartheid.

Britain, the United States and Portugal cast five votes. South Africa voted because it tradition not participate in UN decisions, arguing it is "separate, apart, apart."

Earlier, the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee adopted a resolution condemning apartheid, calling for a total ban on apartheid, and urging all states to aid anti-apartheid movements, there as NATO members to stop aid to Lisbon.

Portugal labeled the resolution "illegal."

The Afro-Asian-sponsored resolution called on Portugal to stop its policy of apartheid, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea. It would recommend that Security Council "take immediate steps" to end to colonialism and "crimination in Africa."

Committee members "disappointment" that the government under Gamao did not take a "real attitude toward Africa" of former Premier Ar Oliveira Salazar.

Accord Reached in Walkout At Pirelli Factory in Milan

ROME, Nov. 14 (AP).—The Italian government won two key victories today in its efforts to end labor strife, but student unrest flared anew.

Labor Minister Carlo Donat Cattin got unions and management to reach an agreement that would end months of sporadic strikes at Milan's Pirelli Co., Italy's largest tire and cable producer. The company's 34,000 workers will now vote on the agreement.

He also got metalworkers and the Confederation of Industrialists-Confindustria—to agree to bypass a stumbling block for the time being and go on to talks on broad-and-better issues.

Pay For Meetings

The agreement between Pirelli and the unions would increase production bonuses from \$15.45 to \$18.85 a month effective in March, 1970. In addition, the workers would receive \$76 in bonus arrears.

The agreement also would al-

Stevadores Start Fund to Help Philip Play Polo

LONDON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Fifty stevedores passed the hat today in an attempt to finance the polo of Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth, and they say they are not kidding.

Prince Philip quipped on U.S. television earlier this week that the financial state of the royal household might force him to give up polo, one of his favorite sports.

A dozen London stevedores said they were touched by the prince's words and decided to set up "The Duke of Edinburgh's Polo Fund," aiming at £400 (\$590).

"We're in a position to help him [Philip]... and show him not everybody is against him," 27-year-old Bobby Cadman said. Other dockers nodded in agreement. Result of the first collection £7 (\$17).

Paris and Guadalajara To Be Linked by Air

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Direct flights from Paris to Guadalajara, Mexico's second city, will start in January, it was announced today.

Air France will offer two weekly flights between the cities with a stop in New York. The only Mexican city now served by the carrier is the capital, Guadalajara, 300 miles north-west of Mexico City. The city's population of 1.3 million. The city's only direct air link to Europe is an Iberia flight to Madrid.

Storms Cripple Florence

FLORENCE, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Florence was without water today after lightning damaged an electric pumping plant during violent storms last night. Parts of the city were also left without electricity, streets were flooded, a factory was hit by lightning and burned down, and a main road was blocked by a landslide.

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Guerrillas Claim They Blew Up Oil Pipelines at Haifa

AMMAN, Jordan, Nov. 14 (AP).—The Palestine Armed Struggle Command claimed tonight that Arab commandos blew up oil pipelines connecting the Haifa, Israel, refinery with nearby storage tanks.

A statement from the command said a 100-mile section of the Palestine Liberation Movement's El-Fatah planted explosives today and started a huge fire in the area.

It said the fire was still raging after darkness fell.

All the guerrillas returned to their base safely, the statement said.

Earlier today Jordanian and Israeli forces traded machine-gun, mortar and field-gun fire across their Jordan River cease-fire line, a Jordanian military spokesman announced.

He accused the Israelis of starting the exchange by opening fire on Jordanian forces stationed near the King Hussein (Abnby) Bridge, five miles north of the Dead Sea.

The Jordanian forces returned the fire and the exchange went on intermittently for an hour and three-quarters, causing no Jordanian casualties, the spokesman said.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli military spokesman said an Arab guerrilla was killed last night in a clash with an Israeli Army patrol in the southern sector of the occupied Golan Heights of Syria.

There were no Israeli casualties, he said.

Ulster Premier Loses Party Post

CASTLE DAWSON, Northern Ireland, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Major James Chichester-Clark, Prime Minister of riot-battered Northern Ireland, has been ousted from office in his own Unionist party branch here, it was disclosed last night.

He was beaten on a vote, when he sought re-election as vice-chairman at the annual meeting by Frank Taylor, a 53-year-old bus driver.

Libya to Nationalize Banks, Evacuate All British Troops

CAIRO, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—The Libyan Revolutionary Command Council today decided to nationalize all foreign banks, according to the Middle East News Agency (MENA).

Libyan officials described the measure as the most important decision taken by the council since the army toppled the royalist government two months ago, calling it a major step toward "liberating the country's economy from foreign domination."

At the same time, MENA reported from Tripoli, Britain has agreed to Libya's request for evacuation of British troops from the country and termination of the 1953 Anglo-Libyan friendship treaty, due to expire in 1973.

Proponents of the nationalization move, MENA quoted Libyan sources as saying that foreign banks had been dominating the Libyan economy and had been "trying to fish in troubled waters." It did not elaborate.

Britain has three banks in Libya and Italy two—all of which have been given new Arab names by the council.

In Rome, a spokesman for the Banco di Roma said that the bank's interests in Libya were very important and that the bank was examining the measure, but would make no further comment for the time being.

Evacuation Agreement

MENA also said that Libya had issued an official announcement today on the evacuation of the British.

It said that the chairman of the council, Col. Muammar al-Kaddafi, had received British Ambassador Donald Maitland yesterday at the ambassador's request.

At the meeting, Mr. Maitland delivered an official note from his government expressing its complete agreement to the principle of terminating the Anglo-Libyan treaty and opening official negotiations to draw up the operation of complete evacuation from Libyan territory.

MENA reported that agreement was also reached at yesterday's meeting that Libyan checkpoints be established inside the British base at el-Adem. The checkpoints will have customs and passport offices which will check on exit

Church Services

FRANCE-PARIS

The ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH: St. Louis des Bonnes-Enfants, Rue de Valenciennes, 1090 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m. (English). St. Louis des Bonnes-Enfants, Rue de Valenciennes, 1090 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m. (English). St. Louis des Bonnes-Enfants, Rue de Valenciennes, 1090 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m. (English).

METHODIST CHURCH, English speaking: 4 Rue Soufflot, Paris-6e, Sun. 10.30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Rev. F. L. Wray.

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, 1 Rue d'Anvers-Paris-16e (next to 14 Ave. d'Anvers, Paris-16e) Sun. 10.30 a.m. and 8 p.m. (English). For details contact: phone: EAF 22-31. Contact: Sat. 10.30 a.m. and by appointment.

SAINT JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, 147 R. de Grenelle, Paris 16e. Services at 11.45 a.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 10 Ave. Hoche 16e. Saturday mass: 8.30 a.m. (English). Sunday mass: 8.30 a.m. (English). 11.45 a.m. (English). 1.30 p.m. (English). 7.30 p.m. (English). 8.30 p.m. (English). 11.45 a.m. (English). 1.30 p.m. (English). 7.30 p.m. (English). 8.30 p.m. (English).

AMERICAN CHURCH OF THE RIVERA, 147 R. de Grenelle, Paris 16e. Sun. 10.30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Rev. J.L.E. Williams.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT CHURCH (Evangelical Protestant): Kattenburg 13, Tel. 02.05.11. Church school: 8.30, Sunday worship: 8.30 and 11.45 a.m. D.A. Williams, Pastor.

SWITZERLAND-ZURICH

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT (Evangelical) Church: 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. (English). 11.45 a.m. (English). 1.30 p.m. (English). 7.30 p.m. (English). 8.30 p.m. (English).

GERMANY-FRANKFURT

ST. MARTIN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 2 Rectorat, An der Höhe 23, 60333 Frankfurt. Sun. 10.30 a.m. and 8 p.m. (English). 11.45 a.m. (English). 1.30 p.m. (English). 7.30 p.m. (English). 8.30 p.m. (English).

GERMANY-MUNICH

The English-Language Baptist Church: 11.45 a.m. and 8 p.m. (English). 11.45 a.m. (English). 1.30 p.m. (English). 7.30 p.m. (English). 8.30 p.m. (English).

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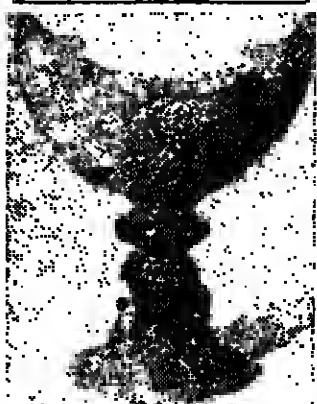
Turner Painting To Be Sold

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A painting by J.M.W. Turner, called "Helvoetsluis. The City of Utrecht—A 64 Gun Ship Going to Sea," is one of the most important Turners to appear at auction since the war. It will be included in Sotheby's sale of English 18th and 19th-century paintings Wednesday.

In the same sale are some important sporting pictures including an extremely fine painting by George Stubbs of John Crewe of Crewe Hall with two bay hunters, and huntmen and hounds in the distance. The picture was painted in the late 1760s and comes from J.C. Crewe, who inherited it from the last Marquess of Crewe in 1945.

—MAXINE MOLYNEUX.

THE ART MARKET



Stem bowl by Emile Gallé, with its mauve background, "condenses the essence" of an epoch.

Artist Emile Gallé: Satisfying the Traditionalists and Himself

By Soren Melikian
PARIS, Nov. 14.—The sale of Art Nouveau to be conducted by Maître Maurice Rheimus Wednesday at the Hôtel Drouot (Room 6) will confirm—if confirmation is necessary—that the art of the 1900's has become a recognized category.

The interesting thing about this particular sale is that it illustrates the extraordinary personality of one artist, Emile Gallé, who pulled off the difficult trick of being a diehard traditionalist and "dangerous" revolutionary at the same time. This he did by producing some of the technically finest glass, decorated in polychrome enamel, ever done in Europe.

Emile Gallé was born in Nancy and brought up at a time when the Impressionists

were trying hard to destroy academicism. They had done their best to ridicule the unwritten law that an artist should draw his inspiration from Roman and classical antiquity, possibly via the Italian Renaissance. But Impressionists such as Claude Monet and Auguste Renoir and Vincent Van Gogh were "nasty-minded intellectuals," intensely disliked by those rich people whom creators of costly ceramics and glass normally consider potential buyers.

Compromise may have seemed rather difficult. But to Emile Gallé, it was not. On one hand, he produced little milk jugs (such as lot No. 100), made of white glass with milky little flowers daintily applied on the body, after the traditional English model. Or, he would turn to the Renaissance and do de-

centers complete with a round body, slender neck and dainty spout, scattering nice little sprigs in polychrome enamel all over the surface. Sometimes, he would prefer the Louis XVI period and model sweet garlands of forget-me-nots on the rounded body of a flagon. Thanks to his mastery in molding enamels on a glass or crystal surface, these pieces still have great charm.

Spirit of the Future

At the same time, Gallé came up with startling shapes and motifs that summed up not only the modern spirit, but also the spirit of the future. The huge stem-bowl (No. 118), illustrated on the cover of the catalogue, condenses the essence of the Turn-of-the-Century spirit with a boat-shaped hull melting into excrescences at

both extremities. The eerie, translucent, pinkish hue has the ambiguity of the period; the spiky, alluring water-flowers molded in relief certainly go as far as Fauvism and Expressionism to show that the century-old tradition of Europe was nearing its end.

One usually assumes that Gallé did his "classical" style pieces in his earlier period and the revolutionary ones after 1895-1900. But this is only partially true; it seems that at different times in his career, he switched happily from the over-traditional to the dashingly iconoclastic. In fact, he sometimes worked in both moods and would produce a miniature sailor's coffee in the best Romantic tradition and cover it with flowers directly inspired from Japanese lacquer ware, so fashionable at the time, as he

did on No. 121 in the sale. In short, Gallé showed a versatility which few artists in the world can boast.

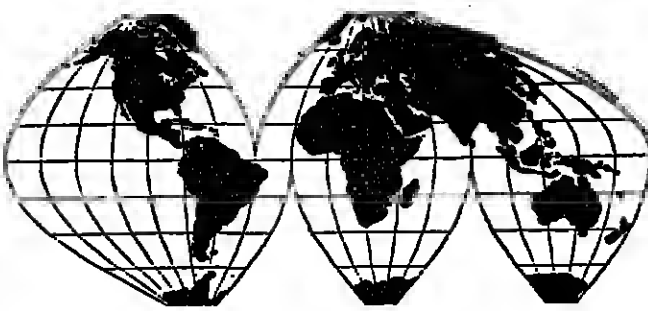
His Furniture

In one field, however, he was more consistently modern and that was furniture. An unusual table with two superposed trays, a wardrobe and assorted bedsteads exemplify his efforts. Oddly enough, such pieces are constantly disregarded by collectors. On the one hand, Gallé's glass and ceramics will normally fetch from \$50 to \$100 for ordinary ware, \$150 to \$300 for the better types, and occasionally much more for superb pieces—these can come very close to the \$2,000 mark. On the other hand, Gallé's furniture almost invariably stays below the \$150 limit. This, in fact, is true of all 1900 furniture.

Last year, at the sale of 25, conducted by Jean-Loucard and Etienne Ader, a of furniture especially de by another leading artist day, Majorelle, for the 11 hition, made a mere Other pieces of furniture Emile Gallé himself so about \$60, a ludicrous sum. This apparent discern may be less mysterious t seems. Art Nouveau fu is, like any kind of fur nothing but decoration. objects, on the other ha caught the essence of t tistic vision of an era. we may not care to kno revolutionary interior tion was like 60 years a can hardly remain ind to the great upheaval shock Europe at the turn century. This was ou modern art in the mak

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England Examines Abstract Roots

By Max Wykes-Joyce

Nov. 14.—There had, and of the them," lamented in his "English," "for an old the teeth, for a ation." Among the 1914-French sculptor Brzanska, who, in titled "The Vor-he set down his a gave the name the short-lived movement in Eng-

rt-lived, because others at that nents were con where and other- there were but exhibitions, one Galleries in Lon- and the other two the Penguin Club. The present titled "Abstract and 1913-1915" at Pinner Gallery, 9 is therefore the far more than to examine the of the abstract ngland. confessed that the is essentially for- lise. Beside Gau- a Frenchman ondon, the chief the paint- American-born am Lewis, the r, the American-

Paris Auctions 1,000 for a Renoir Engraving

Nov. 14.—It takes a genuine private show how uncer- to be at auction, ay, Maître Edmond de Ribes, assisted Denise Rousseau, and M. P. Mar- such a collection, that of one "Mon-

gan with a number- by H. Daumier, fetched more or ected prices. In- was sent for about pping down to \$10, rising to \$120. Page," a superb elient condition- as justified. One as prints, sold for showing once more of prints—or of tems sold at auction as comparatively y dealers will bid

gan to interest- Auguste Renoir's lid down on the Pinned Hat," with was one of Renoir's tings. Bidding start- at \$4,000 Made- jousseau, the expert en bidding presun- lents' behalf, walk- 3 was finally sold 0,000, twice the price year for a similar ring lithograph, also "Children Playing il," cost \$600 more, riking confirmation of engravings. What a more startling was ven for an excellent ring, 44.5 by 27 cen- approximately 18 by \$11,200. This was

Agenda

Williamson's new by Peter," is sched- a first performance the Sadler's Wells e London Coliseum, commissioned by the based on an early play by Strindberg, conducted by John Cox. "English Secen- a double bill with "The Telephone," will ec. 12 and 13 by the era Centre at the eils Theatre. These e will be preceded 10 by performances e "The Dialogues of tes."

ill Memorial Nov. 14 (AP).—A onal statue of Sir rold will be unvei- use of Commons by Lady Spencer Chur- e. 1. The statue, by rn sculptor Oscar ill stand at the e House of Com-

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"Timon of Athens," by Wyndham Lewis, 1913.

erudite foreword to the catalogue, having trained under Tons and Brown at the Slade school. Six of them had also worked throughout the summer of 1913 at the Omega Workshops of Roger Fry, where Gaudier, Brzanska, Wyndham Lewis, Bomberg, and William Roberts (b. 1898), Edward Wadsworth (1889-1949), and Cuthbert Hamilton (1884-1963) designed and produced fur-

niture, fabrics, wallpapers and the like. All were therefore extremely workmanlike in their approach to the new art. A fresh look at this indigenous movement, after the half-century of its obscurity, leads one to certain conclusions: First, that the Vorticists, in doing their own thing, paid little mind to contemporary foreign movements—the Futurists or the Cubists, for example, except perhaps to run counter to them.

That the closer the individual artist was in spirit to that of an analytical scientist, the better he or she was. There were two women in the group, Jessica Dismorr (1865-1939) and Helen Saunders (1885-1963). Above all, that Vorticism, given an uninterrupted development of five years, instead of the five or six months which it had in practice, might well have displaced Cubism as the most significant movement in 20th-century European art.

Then came the bronzes by Daumier. A remarkable piece, "Le Ratapoll," fetched \$20,000, an all-time high. Other prices oscillated between \$1,500 and \$4,000.

The apparent discrepancy is due to the fact that "Le Ratapoll" was cast by Rudier and numbered 10/20 (the tenth of 20 such bronzes), whereas the other carvings were cast by M. Le Garrec or Valsuani, in more recent times and long after the originals had been modeled in wax or clay by Daumier in the last century. These prices in turn show that what I call the colorless arts—prints and sculpture—have made yet another jump. Easily identifiable, generally recorded in good catalogues raisonnés, rare and yet numerous enough to have a verifiable rate, they are the investor's idea of what art should be.

—SOUREN MELIKIAN.



"Le Ratapoll," by Daumier.

hardly more than the figure reached by the lithograph. Even though the latter had the advantage of color, it is remarkable that a lithograph of which there are many other identical examples abroad should come so close to a work that is unique—a crayon.

There were some more surprises. A delightful preparatory oil sketch, "Woman in Drapery," 28 by 22 centimeters (about 11 by 8 1/2 inches) was knocked down at \$14,800, which

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Art in New York Kandinsky and His Late Work

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK (NYT).—We tend to forget the extent to which the careers of certain modern artists have been affected by the violent vicissitudes of modern politics. Consider the case of Kandinsky. There is little in his work of any period to suggest that it was created in anything but the most placid external circumstances. The early landscapes have a positively idyllic quality. The early "Compositions" and "Improvisations" are likewise lyric in mood, though more and more metaphysical in their fundamental concerns.

Thereafter the "events" reflected in his paintings are all of an intellectual and mystical order. Attention is paid to certain changes taking place in the evolution of pictorial form, but there are few signs that history or even the normal tribulations of the individual psyche have made the slightest impression on the artist's esthetic faculties.

Yet in actual fact, Kandinsky lived through some of the stormiest moments in modern history. Twice in a lifetime he was obliged to uproot himself from Germany—the scene of his greatest artistic triumphs and, for all practical purposes, his permanent home. The outbreak of the First World War forced him to return to his native Russia on the eve of the Revolution. Though the exact degree of his commitment to the Bolshevik program has always remained obscure, he became a leader in the historic, short-lived alliance between the Russian avant garde and the Revolutionary government. He functioned as both a bureaucrat and a teacher, establishing new museums, serving on committees, and even taking an academic post.

He returned to Germany in December, 1921, and was very shortly appointed to the faculty of the Bauhaus in Weimar. Kandinsky was thus a major figure in the two most ambitious attempts to align the aesthetics of abstract art with the political goals of radical socialism. He remained at the Bau-

haus until it was closed by the Nazis in 1933, and in the fall of that year he moved to Paris. Kandinsky was then 66 years old. He died at Neuilly 11 years later. This so-called Parisian period was perhaps the most difficult of his entire career, and few writers have paid it close attention. According to Willi Grohmann, he painted 144 pictures and over 500 watercolors and gouaches in this final decade of his life. To judge by the 50-odd examples that are currently on view at M. Knoedler & Co., on East 57th Street, they are works which stand somewhat apart from anything Kandinsky had produced earlier.

The manner of execution in these late paintings still follows very closely the "right" style of the Bauhaus years. Yet what impresses one most about these paintings is not the qualities they share with the work of the Bauhaus period, but an element that had long been suppressed in Kandinsky's art—the element of poetic fantasy. In these late paintings it appears to draw closer to two artists—Arp and Miró—whose early work he had himself influenced. What is interesting here is not the influence of one artist on another—such influence is, after all, a commonplace—but the particular use to which this influence was put. No one, so far as I know, has described the effect of Surrealism on Kandinsky's later work, but I would judge the effect to have been a powerful one. Apparently Kandinsky himself had cordial personal relations with a number of Surrealists, including Miró and Breton, but critically he was located elsewhere.

And what we see in Kandinsky's later work is not a conversion to Surrealism, but a struggle to move into the orbit of Surrealist freedom—at least as that freedom was exemplified in the work of Miró and Arp—while retaining the same rigor of design, the same logical procedures, the same philosophical outlook that were, by this time, the very substance of his vision.

In this last decade of his career, geometric form gives way to biomorphic form, but his use of biomorphic form—again, in contrast to its use in Arp and Miró—seems singularly devoid of any existential correlative. The impulse to poetic fantasy is strongly and repeatedly expressed, but it seems to lack any real roots in the artist's experience. In the end, Kandinsky's concept of the "spiritual" was too bloodless, perhaps, too metaphysical and otherworldly, to permit him to become the kind of pictorial poet he saw in Miró.

The impulse to poetic fantasy is strongly and repeatedly expressed, but it seems to lack any real roots in the artist's experience. In the end, Kandinsky's concept of the "spiritual" was too bloodless, perhaps, too metaphysical and otherworldly, to permit him to become the kind of pictorial poet he saw in Miró.

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Vietnam Moratorium

The massive demonstration in Washington Saturday, climaxing this week's Moratorium observances, places on all participants a heavy obligation to practice self-discipline and self-restraint. Only in this way can the message be brought home effectively that a very large number of responsible American citizens believe that the administration's present policies fall short of those that are necessary speedily to bring about an honorable peace in Vietnam.

Spokesmen for both the Moratorium and the New Mobilization Committee have pledged to keep the protests law-abiding. They have a solemn responsibility to their own cause as well as to the principle of democratic dissent to prevent the extremist fringe from usurping control of the demonstration and inciting violence.

The White House belatedly improved the chances for peace and order by agreeing to the Pennsylvania Avenue route of march. Mayor Washington moreover has added a welcome note of good-humored hospitality for visiting delegations. But too many official statements and attitudes continue to strike a needless and provocative note of alarm.

The President has, of course, every right to make visible the support of those who stand with him—as he did in a series of appeals to members of Congress. But there is an unnecessary show of toughness mixed with panic in the highly publicized troop movement of crack airborne forces. Customary precautions of military secrecy have been abandoned in favor of military publicity. Nobody denies the need for extensive preparations, but tactics that obviously increase the risk of the self-fulfilling prophecy arouse suspicions of a deliberate provocation.

Nor has the White House even attempted to disassociate itself from the offensive oratory of its official family, such as Transportation Secretary Volpe's charge that protest leaders are either Communists or Communist-inspired. It is still not too late for the President to exhibit genuine leadership by personally affirming his dedication to the right of all—those who support as well as those who oppose his policies—to express their views emphatically, but peacefully. But even without such word from Mr. Nixon, the cause of peace, abroad and at home, and the legitimacy of dissent can be served only by the dignity of a nonviolent, orderly, reasoned appeal for a review of the nation's course.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

India Sacrifices a Sacred Cow

India sacrificed one of its most sacred cows on the altar of democracy this week when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi triumphed over old-guard colleagues in what appears to be an irreparable split in the 84-year-old ruling Congress party.

Although the final demise of Congress as a dominant, more or less united force in Indian politics poses a serious threat of compounding governmental instability on an already unstable subcontinent, the break was long overdue and marks an essential step toward political maturity. If Indian politicians respond constructively to new opportunities, the way could be clear for a needed speedup in political, economic and social development.

In its long history, the Indian Congress has had only one clear, unifying purpose—the achievement of freedom from Britain. Twenty-two years after independence this was obviously no excuse for survival, even in a nation as solicitous of its sacred cows as India is. The party would have broken up years ago, as Mahatma Gandhi said it should, had it not been for the overwhelming leadership of Indira Gandhi's father, the late Jawaharlal Nehru. Congress had already

lost the support of large segments of the electorate and had begun to fall apart at the state level long before the quarrel within the national leadership became public four months ago.

Mrs. Gandhi understated the case when she told a news conference the other day: "The Congress as a party is in a rut. We seem to be digging deeper rather than going ahead." Factional quarrels between the conservative "Syndicate" of old-guard party leaders and the younger, generally more left-leaning followers of the prime minister had practically paralyzed governmental action on vital national matters. The backward-looking complacency of the old guard had turned a post-independence generation, now a majority of India's 530 million citizens, away from Congress.

The test for Mrs. Gandhi and her supporters now is to weld a new party organization, at both state and national levels, that can attract the disillusioned young and harness their energies in the urgent unfinished tasks of development. The prime minister must now demonstrate that she is a leader in her own right and not merely dependent on the Nehru heritage.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Renouncing Force

A comprehensive renunciation of force, as we see it, is incompatible with the Brezhnev doctrine. In order to prevent an all-European agreement on renunciation of force from remaining a paper obligation, as is the corresponding article of the UN Charter, the contracting parties must pledge themselves not to use force toward other countries. But it is unlikely that the Soviet Union will restrict, let alone forgo, its claim to hegemony.

Economic and scientific agreements certainly are suitable instruments to bridge the East-West gap. But the real problems are posed by the military confrontation. Unless this confrontation is reduced, a security conference cannot meet its purpose. But so far the Warsaw Pact organization has not reacted to NATO's offer for a balanced and phased troop reduction. As long as not even the contours of a negotiating concept on this basic question are visible, the West would have to approach a European security conference virtually empty handed.

—From *Stuttgarter Zeitung*.

Continuity in Bonn

The first contact Foreign Minister Walter Scheel has established is with Paris. This demonstrates that his approach as foreign minister is unlike the approach he took when in the opposition. He has reaffirmed the Federal Republic's loyalty to the Franco-German treaty by referring to it as an excellent basis for European unification. French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann voiced satisfaction that cooperation with the new government in Bonn has been made easier by Mr. Scheel's attitude.

This is of great importance for the European summit meeting and the expected negotiations on the British bid. The new government in Bonn had come under suspicion of developing into a partisan of Britain. Apparently, Mr. Scheel has gained new insight on this issue. In any event, he agreed with

the French that, first, the Six must reach agreement on the admission procedure.

In both West and East, German latitude is determined by political realities. This may be the best guarantee for the continuity of the new government has promised.

—From *Rheinische Post (Düsseldorf)*.

Powder-Keg Protests

There are no indications that demonstrations will cease with the latest one, or that the tradition of violence in American life will not find only outlets in future. The New York bombings are a bad omen. The war is the immediate frustration, but there are others. The danger is that demonstrations about particular national issues will become a practice of blind defiance to authority, as if American democratic institutions did not exist, or there were no elections to provide the opportunity for changing policy—as if autocracy, indeed, prevailed. This is the danger that American leaders have to take seriously.

—From *The Times (London)*.

Western Crisis

The world is on the edge of fundamental changes. Western civilization is in the midst of a crisis. Slowly but surely, the United States is freeing itself from its position of gendarme of the universe: its passivity in the Lebanese crisis after Mr. Sisco's awkward bluff, the tone of Mr. Nixon's speech on Latin America, the progressive withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam are sufficient indications of this.

Sooner or later, and probably sooner than later, this movement will affect Europe.

A no less fascinating evolution is under way in the strategic field. Should the Soviet-American conversations in Helsinki fail, it is possible to imagine a situation a few years from now in which a nuclear aggressor might believe himself insured of a certain impunity. This would be enough to jeopardize the climate of relative peace which we have known since the Cuba missile crisis.

—From *Le Monde (Paris)*.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

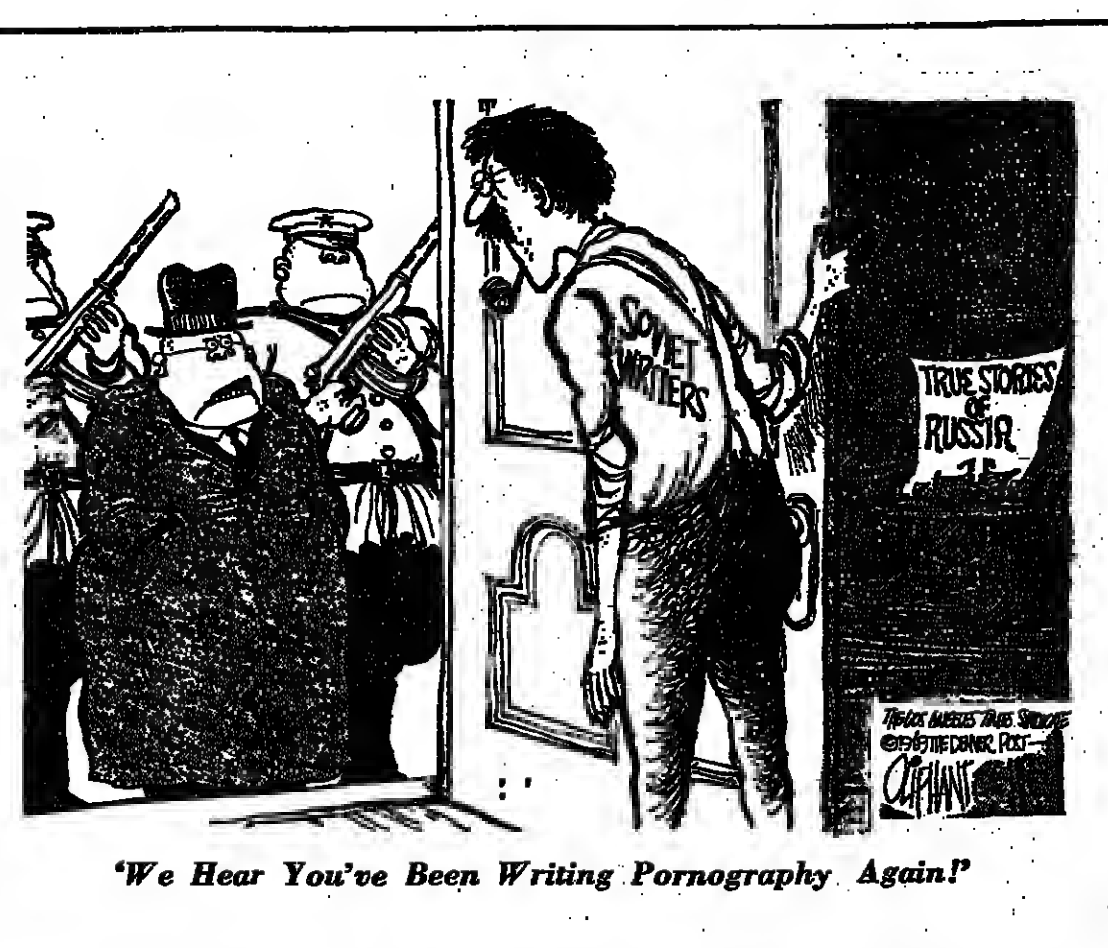
Nov. 15, 1894

NEW YORK—Dispatches from Washington state that the China-Japanese war was yesterday discussed by the cabinet from the point of view of the mediation of the United States government. Mr. Gresham denies the rumors announcing that the American offer of mediation was caused by a desire to extend the commercial relations between the United States and China and that this desire influenced it more in favor of China than of Japan. It can be definitely stated America favors neither side.

Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 15, 1919

WASHINGTON—President Wilson cannot and will not accept from the U.S. Senate the treaty of peace with the so-called Lodge reservations attached. The final adoption of these reservations will be regarded by him as a rejection of the entire treaty. There may be a League where delegates will exchange views and offer suggestions to promote peace, but the idea of a joint power action among the nations for the prevention of war is believed by many to be a thing of the past.



Deteriorating Nuclear Balance

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—There is much to be learned from a conversation between the chief scientist of the Defense Department, Dr. John Foster, and a scientific colleague who had previously served the department in a high capacity. It was at the time of the ABM fight, and the colleague was a vocal opponent of the ABM.

Dr. Foster asked him why he took this stand. The colleague replied, quite unscientifically, that the risk of nuclear weapons being used increased proportionally to the increase in numbers of nuclear weapons. Therefore, he said, the United States ought to take "another kind of risk—militarily ceasing to produce this kind of weapons, as a signal to the Soviets, who might then respond to the 'signal' by stopping their own production."

Dr. Foster pointed out that no respectable Soviet expert in this country predicted any kind of response to such a "signal," except continued Soviet production of nuclear weapons. And Dr. Foster added the bleak question: "So what if your 'risk' goes wrong?"

"Now Johnnie," the reply came back, "the Soviets can't run this country. There aren't enough of them. We'd just have a different kind of government, that's all."

That ended the conversation. Yet of course the view that risking "a different kind of government" is better than the risks inherent in a reasonable nuclear balance is intellectually respectable, providing all the risks are forthrightly defined. Its forthrightness, in fact, was what made the above-quoted conversation interesting.

What makes the conversation currently relevant is the frightening deterioration of the nuclear balance in favor of the Soviets. At the beginning of this year, Sec-

retary of Defense Melvin Laird and Under Secretary David Packard were loudly mocked for warning Congress that the Soviet nuclear program seemed to be aimed for a "first-strike capability." Yet they have now been proved a bit overoptimistic.

Before testifying, Messrs. Laird and Packard had to choose between minimum, medium and maximum estimates of future deployment of Soviet nuclear missiles. The key estimate concerned the rate of deployment of the SS-9 missile, with its triple warhead, the SS-9s clearly designed for the sole purpose of destroying the Minuteman missiles that constitute the primary American deterrent.

Faster Deployment

In the interval, unhappily, SS-9 deployment has gone forward just a bit faster than the maximum rate envisioned by Messrs. Laird and Packard; and there have also been two highly successful additional tests of the SS-9's triple warhead. Deployment of the SS-11 and SS-13 missiles, comparable to our Minuteman, has proceeded apace, too. Launchings of new submarines comparable to our Polaris have again exceeded past estimates by a little.

Projecting from these new facts, the Soviets should have enough SS-9s to take out our Minuteman deterrent by the end of 1973. They should also have enough of these new missile submarines to take out our B-52 bases by that time. In addition, they will have a certain number, as yet not estimated, of a new missile with a range of about 3,000 miles, designed for launching at sea against U.S. targets from points beyond the range of the existing U.S. sea-watch system. Their attack submarines, designed to destroy our Polaris submarines, in fact constitute the Soviets' only lag. These last are

too slow and too noisy to do their job efficiently.

By the beginning of 1974, meanwhile, our ABM deployment will still be quite inadequate to protect any significant number of our Minuteman missiles. Unless something urgent is done about it, in short, the nuclear balance is going to tilt very sharply against this country. And the balance was five-to-one in our favor, please remember, at the time of the breathtaking Cuban missile crisis.

That does not mean that by 1974 the Soviets will be ready to consider the first strike their program seems to be aimed for. But it certainly means that the Kremlin will begin to show quite new orders of boldness in all sorts of situations. The first increase of Kremlin boldness is indeed already visible, in the Middle Eastern situation explored in the last report in this space.

So this is also a matter for the left-wing intellectuals to weigh, unless they have made the open choice of the scientist above-quoted.

Letters

'Ad Majorem Gloriam'

The letter headed "Opus Dei" published on Nov. 6, which rejects the general opinion of the influence of this "clan" over the economic and political life of modern Spain, only reflects the stereotyped slogan of Magr. Escriva (founder of the OD) and insists once more on the independence and curious theory of "unorganized organization," as he insists on calling the Opus Dei.

If the purposes of the OD are as pure, as independent of human misery, so spiritual and so divine, why all this mystery about the name and personalities of its members, its capital, its resources, its incomes, its business and financial enterprises, its monetary and material help from the public administration (where, what a strange situation, members of the OD are holding key positions)?

The average Spaniard, regarding this matter, has a feeling of frustration and worry. A cocktail of politics, religion, influence and money may produce a powerful pressure group and substantial yield, *ad majorem gloriam* of its members, but in the long run no benefit to Spain and less to the cause of freedom and democracy.

ANTONIO ABEJON, Marbella, Spain.

Fall of a Nation

In his unflattering comparison (DET. Nov. 9-10) of the Pentagon and the United States government of today with the French Army and civilian government of 1940, William Shirer has been unjust in not recognizing that the U.S. Army, with all its faults, and conservative armies are by nature, is a forward-looking organization. The Washington government is a working institution.

In France the army was notoriously conservative and closed to new ideas. The standing joke was that they prepared their men and weapons for the previous war. The joke became a tragedy. On the other hand the government of today with the French Army and civilian government of 1940, William Shirer has been unjust in not recognizing that the U.S. Army, with all its faults, and conservative armies are by nature, is a forward-looking organization. The Washington government is a working institution.

As for placing the blame of the armistice on Weygand, it should be remembered that he was an old gentleman in retirement who was called to help when all was irretrievably lost, so that he would be made to shoulder the responsibility of the armistice for which the politicians refused to ask.

He asked for an armistice to save his men when no other solution was possible. As for the civilian government, it could have then, as it could have done earlier, removed to Africa from where the war could have been honorably continued. With few exceptions they did not leave. I believe that among the exceptions were Georges Mandel and Weygand, who spent some time in Africa where he tried to organize a resistance that the Vichy government torpedoed.

On the other hand, there was an "active minority" which hampered the war effort and helped the Germans. It wasn't until Hitler attacked Russia in 1941 that this "active minority" suddenly became the "parti de la Résistance" against Hitler. Mr. Shirer might well have carried his comparison the entire way.

EMC, Paris.

Anti-War Campaign

Many of your readers will recall the strident calls for nonparticipation in World War II that came from both the Soviet propaganda machine and the Goebbels setup—that is, before Germany attacked Russia. Then everything changed. An organized effort, not a spontaneous combustion. Why? Figure it out. It should be quite obvious to the most obtuse coordinationist thinker.

CATHERINE BUEHLER, Paris.

For generations Western society has worshipped technological progress and industrial efficiency—the faster plane, the cheaper synthetic fiber. And there is no use romanticizing pretending that the public rejects the goal of material prosperity: Americans and Europeans mostly assume it, and underdeveloped countries yearn for it.

But to preserve or enhance our surroundings we shall have to pay a price in efficiency and technological progress. Obvious as that is, we have not accepted the fact in law or economic habit, and we must, we really are going to do something for the environment.

The manufacturer of synthetic yarn or Kraft paper, for example, will naturally pour chemical waste into a river or oceanous smoke into the air if that is the cheapest way to make his product. We have to recognize that it may be worth increasing his cost and raising the finished price—in other words, sacrificing cost efficiency—for environmental reasons.

Social Decisions

Those have to be social decisions, based on awakened public attitudes and governmental leadership. The individual paper manufacturer cannot be expected to be a nice fellow and increase his costs if his competitors are polluting away. The government will have to lay down minimum standards applicable to all. That makes it easier for everyone, just as civil rights legislation allows employers more gracefully to end overt discrimination.

Governments, moreover, have a special responsibility because their own planning decisions may have

Propaganda, Politics And Diplomacy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—When President Nixon finishes counting his fan mail and his standing ovations on Capitol Hill, and when the anti-war demonstrators and their marching in the streets of Washington, we will all be faced with a few simple facts.

The war will still be on. The president will not have convinced his critics, and the demonstrators will not have changed the president, or his policy; and after all the emotional arguments on both sides in America, the enemy is almost certain to conclude that we are just as divided as ever.

This does not mean that the situation will be the same as it was before this confrontation between the president and his opponents. For the danger now is that the extremists on both sides of the controversy may very well dominate the moderates on both sides and make the president's task of negotiating or arranging a compromise peace even more difficult than it was before.

The politics and propaganda of this controversy are not the same as the diplomacy of making peace. The marchers clearly have the right of assembly and protest, though not wherever and whenever they please. And if this anti-war movement begins to dominate the news and give the impression that it represents the general opinion of the country, the president obviously has the right to appeal to the national television audience and visit the Congress for support.

Struggle for Minds

This is standard domestic politics and propaganda, but it is not necessarily good diplomacy. It is part of the normal struggle between the contending forces for the control of public opinion. The demonstrators are trying to compel the president to withdraw from Vietnam faster than he thinks is prudent in the national interest. The president has countered by trying to link all anti-war demonstrators with the peace-at-any-cost faction, and asserted that he is "right" and his opponents are not only wrong but risking the defeat and humiliation of the nation.

Students of diplomacy have been arguing about this sort of thing for hundreds of years. Metetruch thought that, nothing was more dangerous to effective and precise diplomatic negotiation than efforts to produce "public excitement" on behalf of one side or the other.

Canning, on the other hand, thought public opinion used and was a "power" mentioned than was yet brought into action "of mankind," agreed. "Opinions," he thought, "are founded in truth and in the end prevail." bayonets of infantry, talliards carried the further.

In the present contro clear that both sides are excite the public, but has consequences which always intended. Once 1 strators are pushed in they cannot always be and once the president the opponents of the tors, he cannot be sur most warlike faction supporters will not lead er-charge.

'National Interest'

It is true, of course, that there are times when the struggle for diplomatic ends by supporters against the enemy that the united behind his concept of what he calls Congress "the nation." But this was never cards precisely because very large and articles of American moderates, deeply that his policy the national interest be. Accordingly, after the swept in Washington atics and propaganda he in a few days, the san the same diplomatic p still be on the press And it may be an eve- flout problem, for if it is sincerely trying to make peace, but reluctant to wants peace tomorrow the right that is crying or than ever against makers.

It is easy for the pres, 300 votes in the House peace." (Who is going an "unjust peace"? I is to convince the ene will get a "just peace" elections" with Thieu a ning the Saigon govern vate the protection of the Army—and no amount or telegrams from majority" are likely to the enemy of that.

The Necessary Choice

Technology or Contentment

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—The vague word of 1969 is Environment. Every-

body is in favor of a cleaner, less spoiled, more beautiful environment. It is almost a Handelian chorus: Let the air be sweet and the fish multiply. Amen.

There is just one thing that may not be so clearly understood. Good intentions will not make the setting of contemporary life more attractive; to do so will require hard political and economic choices, as does fundamental change in social policy.

For generations Western society has worshipped technological progress and industrial efficiency—the faster plane, the cheaper synthetic fiber. And there is no use romanticizing pretending that the public rejects the goal of material prosperity: Americans and Europeans mostly assume it, and underdeveloped countries yearn for it.

But to preserve or enhance our surroundings we shall have to pay a price in efficiency and technological progress. Obvious as that is, we have not accepted the fact in law or economic habit, and we must, we really are going to do something for the environment.

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SST Development

An issue that beautifully tests our willingness to act as well as talk about the environment is the supersonic transport. A dispatch from Washington the other day framed the kind of choice involved with presumably uncommitted Democrats (and, alas, with the House Appropriations Committee approved today \$95.9 million for SST development. Mass transit research was cut sharply.)

A paradoxist could not have imagined a better example of man's self-

destructive urge. Congress seems to say it is willing to money for a project that a handful of people marginally better at a predictable cost. In peace, but reluctant to peace that might in our cities more bearab

Of course there are for the SST. We want the speed of sound be a mountain. It is ther has a supersonic plane and France are sp lions on the Congo? American prestige dem ship in the field.

But if we are serious environment, some po try some day is going put that interest ahead and profit and tech now we can be be appreciate that, and the surely be felt in the pol future.

Michael Shanks, a B omist, wrote in *The Tio* on this week that the political debate in th are undergoing a deep the end of this decade, ysis may be true elsewh

"In the 1960s," he said, all been trying, in the economic competitiveness forward the process of the 1970s the debate will have to be the how we can be be appreciate that, and the surely be felt in the pol future.

sector the degree of price given to efficiency and contentment."

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K-EEC Link Getting Second Look in U.S.

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., yesterday said U.S. policy-makers are now pondering the question of whether British entry into the European Common Market "is in the United States' national interest."

Javits, long a friend of European integration, sharply criticized protectionist moves by the U.S. in the industrial field and the implications of U.S. policy in agriculture.

"It is clear that U.S. policy-makers will consider the evolving nature of the Common Market as they develop the U.S. posture toward moves presently under way to enlarge the European Economic Community. The question must be posed of whether U.S. policy-makers might indeed not have to shift their support away from enlargement of the EEC if the economic price in terms of U.S. trade interests, particularly in the field of agriculture, were too high."

British Express Pes, Doubts EEC Summit

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

BRISTOL, Nov. 14 (AP).—British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart said today his government expects next month's non-market summit meeting to leave no doubt that talks with the EEC will start. He said the negotiations will not be unreasonably delayed.

Stewart also expressed hope that the Dec. 1 and 2 meetings at The Hague will agree on an agricultural policy that would make British agriculture more competitive.

"We know that the costs of agricultural payments will be high for us, just like they are for Germany," he said. "As wise counsel prevails, summit meeting could decide on the costs so high that British entry 'would be extremely difficult,' he said."

New Estimate of Growth Rate in Japan

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

TOYO, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Japanese government today revised upward its estimate of Japan's growth in the third quarter in view of a revised economic outlook, led by the economic planning agency and approved by the cabinet. It predicts the nation's gross domestic product in the year ended Sept. 30, 1970 would be \$174.1 billion and \$175.3 billion.

The revised estimate, which will be an increase of about 1.5 percent in real terms over the last year, is the first since the previous economic outlook published by the Japanese government in January predicted a 1.4 percent increase.

The revised economic outlook predicts that Japan's trade in the current financial year will show a surplus of \$3.8 billion and \$3.9 billion, previous prediction was a trade surplus would be \$4.1 billion.

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FROM FACTORY TO CUSTOMER

U.K. Steel Corp. Hikes Most Prices

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—The state-owned British Steel Corp. will increase most of its steel prices effective Sunday, Nov. 16, to bring in another \$12.2 million a year, it was announced today.

BSC said that the price increase, which is at an average rate of 1.75 percent, excludes any change in the price of tinplate.

The government is also permitting a 6.5 percent price increase for pig iron.

France to Extend Dividend Credit To U.S. Investors

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—U.S. investors in French equities will shortly be permitted to benefit from the 50 percent tax credit on dividend payments which is at present available to French nationals.

The Finance Ministry said it drafted an amendment to the 1967 Franco-American double taxation agreement which will make the extension of this privilege available to American investors.

The measure, aimed at bolstering the French financial market and attracting foreign funds, will probably become effective on dividends payable from Jan. 1, 1970, the ministry said.

The new rule will not apply to a U.S. corporation owning 10 percent or more of the stock of the paying French corporation.

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PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Formerly managing director of Ford Motor's European tractor operations in Brussels, Gordon S. Riess has been named chairman of the board and chief executive of International Paper Co. (Europe) in Zurich.

Hugo Vajk, 41, chief executive officer of Massey-Ferguson SA, has been appointed vice-president, logistics, of Massey-Ferguson Ltd.

Old Rule Revived: U.S. Unit Urges Ban on Drug Import

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (NYT).—The Tariff Commission, ruling under a section of the trade law that has not been invoked in more than 30 years, recommended that imports of a drug called furozolidone be excluded from the United States.

The chief issue was patent infringement. The commission's ruling came under a section of the law permitting exclusion of imports in cases of "unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of articles in the United States."

Banking Data Shows Credit Remains Tight

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Weekly banking data published yesterday underscored the fact that the Federal Reserve still is showing no signs of departing from its 11-month-old policy of severe credit restraint.

The nation's money supply, perhaps the most important single indicator, declined. So did the monetary base and total reserve figures.

U.S. Payment Deficit Shown

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (Special).—Paul A. Volcker, undersecretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, told Congress today that the U.S. balance of payments deficit in the third quarter was \$2.5 billion on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Mr. Volcker, testifying before a joint economic subcommittee, said that preliminary figures for the third quarter show the \$2.5 billion deficit on a liquidity basis, only slightly below the \$2.8 billion seasonally adjusted deficit for the first half of the year.

France to Extend Dividend Credit To U.S. Investors

PARIS, Nov. 14.—U.S. investors in French equities will shortly be permitted to benefit from the 50 percent tax credit on dividend payments which is at present available to French nationals.

The Finance Ministry said it drafted an amendment to the 1967 Franco-American double taxation agreement which will make the extension of this privilege available to American investors.

U.S. to Hold Anti-Inflation Policy

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (WP).—Unexpected strength in key economic indicators has persuaded the Nixon administration to stay with its tough anti-inflation policy a bit longer than it had hoped, despite the risk of recession.

"We have no alternative but to risk over-staying with policies of restraint," Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said in an interview yesterday.

Thus, contrary to the urging of such diverse economic minds as Prof. Milton Friedman (an unofficial Nixon adviser) and former CEA chairman Walker W. Heller, the administration believes the time is not yet ripe to press the Federal Reserve Board to ease its tight money policy.

Prices Erode On Big Board; Volume Eases

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange edged lower in relatively quiet trading today as the best gains on the active list—R. J. Reynolds Tobacco and Commercial Solvents—outperformed the traditional glamour issues.

Declines ran ahead of advances by a solid 2-to-1 ratio. But the slippage in the Dow Jones industrial average was minimal.

Corporate Pre-Tax Profits Fall in Quarter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Third quarter U.S. corporate profits before taxes fell to \$92.4 billion, on a seasonally-adjusted annual basis, the first decline since the early 1967 slowdown, the Commerce Department said today.

The drop was \$3 billion from the upward revised second quarter corporate profits of \$95.4 billion.

A-T-O Earnings Soar, Sales Up In Nine Months

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—A-T-O Inc., formerly Automatic Sprinkler, more than doubled its net profits in the first nine months of the year, with the third-quarter showing a 21 percent gain.

This quarter net came to \$512,000, or 10 cents a share, compared with \$250,000, or 5 cents a share, in the year-earlier quarter. Revenue rose to \$7.6 million from the year-ago \$7.1 million.

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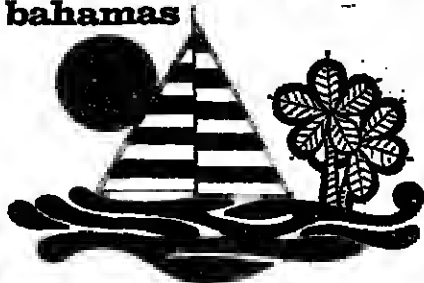
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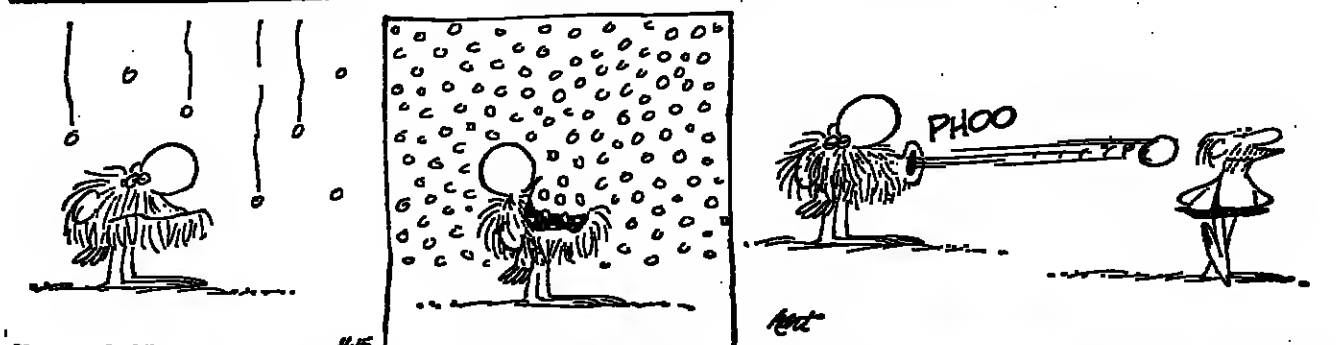
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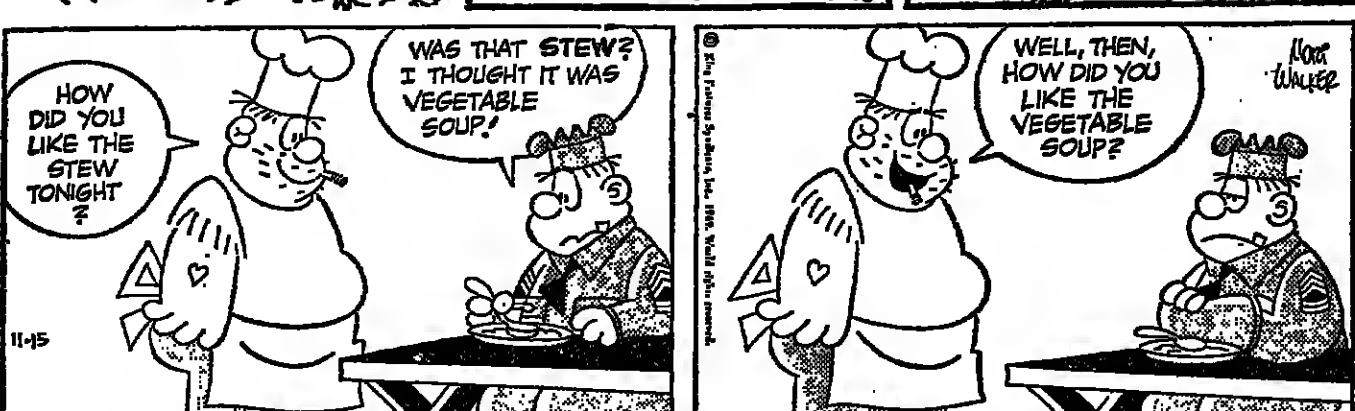
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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game
by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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O	O	O	O
---	---	---	---

BIMOL


O	O	O	O
---	---	---	---

CONNAY

O	O	O	O
---	---	---	---

RUMAIID

O	O	O	O
---	---	---	---



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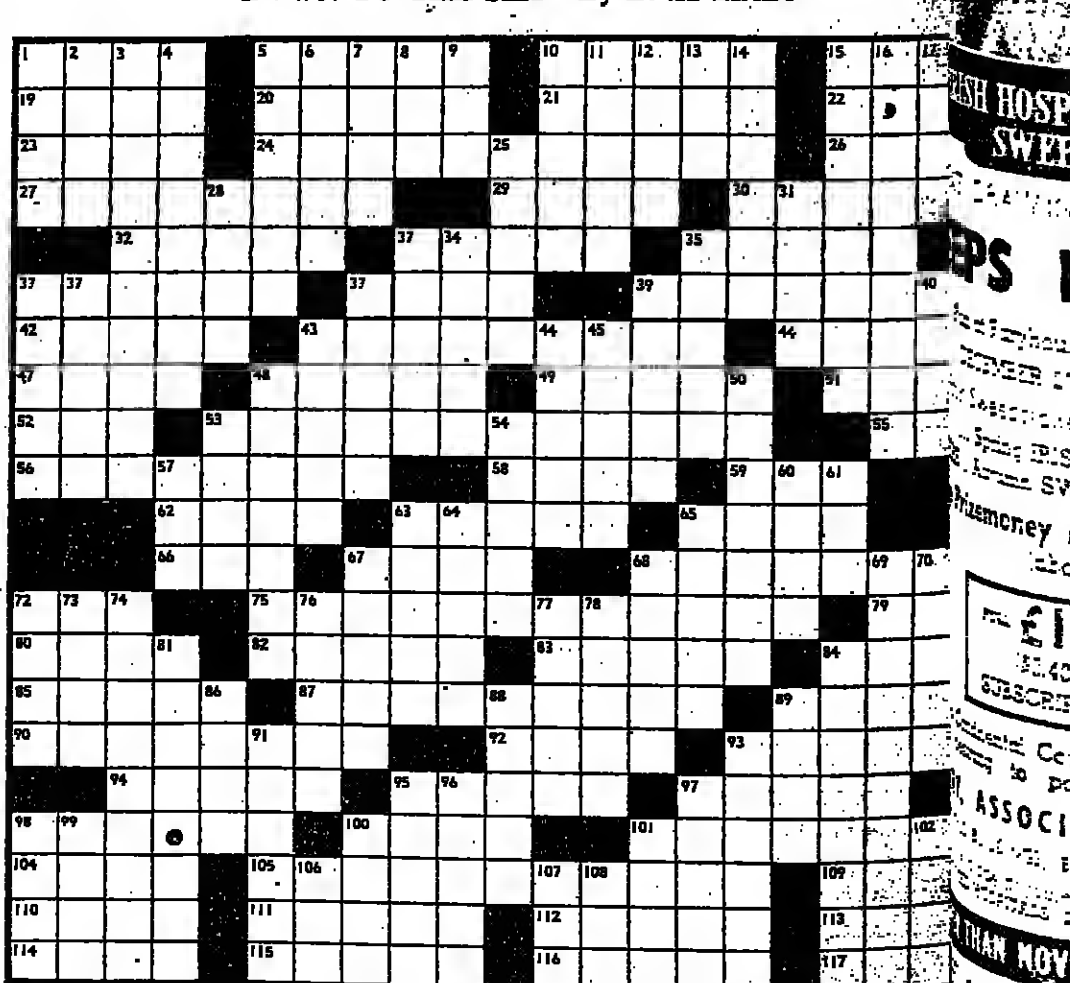
O	O	O	O
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• (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's | **Question: PUPIL HONOR ADJUST OUTFIT**
| **Answer: Look out for these when you go to the chironomid!—FOOTPADS**

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

DOWN TO THE SEA—By B. H. Kruse



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

[illegible]

